

The present number closes the sixth volume of the Journal, and again imposes upon us the pleasing duty of returning our most sincere acknowledgments for the very liberal and unwavering support which it continues to receive from the Democracy of Eastern North Carolina. But combined with this, there is another duty equally pleasant—that of congratulating our friends upon the glorious triumph which our cherished principles have achieved in this State. Ten years we have toiled and struggled, but apparently in vain, until at last success has crowned our efforts, coming like a bright ray of sunshine to lighten the darkness and gloom which hang over the political horizon. We are not without hopes that the position assumed by North Carolina in the recent election, may exert a favorable influence on the settlement of the distracting questions which now agitate the country. The current of opinion, both at the North and the South, seems to be setting toward the Democratic party as the only haven of rest and safety amid the storm of sectional agitation which now sweeps over the country, and threatens, in devastating course, to rend asunder the Union, and make shipwreck of the hopes of millions who love our country as the last hope of down-trodden humanity. The late election in North Carolina was essentially a triumph of the people, and had the people voted less according to names and more according to their principles, the result would have been a more decisive. As it is, we will have the pleasure of commencing the seventh volume in a *Democratic State*. If our humble exertions, in connection with our brethren of the Democratic press, have contrived anything towards this desirable result, then we our labor not have been in vain, and we will go our way rejoicing, with the firm determination to make the coming volume still more worthy of the confidence of the public in general, and of the Democratic party in particular. That we can do so, or increased facilities and additional experience will warrant us in believing; at any rate we can, at least pledge ourselves to spare no exertions.

During the coming winter, the Legislature of North Carolina will be in session, and its proceedings will be a matter of interest to every citizen of the State at the same time that the critical position of our national politics must continue to engage the attention of all, and render a knowledge of passing events necessary means of existence to every intelligent man. The best way to obtain such a knowledge, through the columns of a good newspaper—and, taking of good newspapers, permit us, with our characteristic modesty, to suggest the "Journal." We are happy to believe that our paper gives satisfaction to its large circle of readers and subscribers, and so we are pleased with the latter that we are ready to make as many more of the same sort. We hope that "the rest of mankind" will take the hint, and immediately enroll themselves among the subscribers of the "Journal." Walk up, gentlemen, don't be bashful, if we are.

To conclude, we, the Editor, write this among the incorrigible Whigs of Anson, whither we have written for the benefit of our readers, who will get a better paper from our worthy Associate than if we ourselves had been at home, which we will be in a day or two and ready to go again into harness. By the way, we have picked up two Alligator eggs, and a Puppy with no fore-legs, which is said to be a curiosity. We wish to be understood that it is a real dog puppy, not a man puppy, which is no curiosity at all.

The mail train will hereafter leave this place for the North, at half-past 8 o'clock in the morning, instead of 9 o'clock. This arrangement has been rendered expedient in order to enable the Company to get the mails over Quanky Creek in time to connect with the Petersburg Train. It will be some month or two before the Bridge over Quanky Creek can be completed. Every accommodation possible will, in the meantime, be rendered to passengers on this Line, and there will be but little, if any, delay between Weldon and Charleston.

It is with much pleasure we are enabled to state that a Library and Lyceum Association has been formed in this place, by a number of young gentlemen who desire to improve themselves intellectually. The institution is one deserving the encouragement of our citizens, and we hope every exertion will be used to insure its permanence. The institution is known by the name of "The Young Men's Lyceum and Mercantile Library Association," and already numbers some forty or fifty members.

V. B. PALMER, our agent in New York and Philadelphia, has placed upon our table his Business Almanac for 1851. This work contains a number of valuable tables, and a vast amount of other useful and interesting matter. It will be found replete with information respecting Banks, Canals, Railroads, Routes of Travel, Imports, Exports, Revenue, Trade, Industry, Manufactures, Agriculture, &c. All business men should have a copy of the work.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.—Godey's Lady's Book for October has been placed upon our table. This number is equal to any of the former, and does great credit to the enterprising publisher.

Blackwood, for August, reached us a few days since. Also the Edinburgh Review for July. We have not had time to peruse either of these standard works.

His Head is Off—How the Guillotine Works.

For some months past the country has been agitated, at some, so far, at least, as removals from office is concerned. Lately, however, the guillotine has been sharpened, and put in effectual motion. A few days since, a large number of appointments the President were sent into the Senate for confirmation by that body. We will take them in rotation. First, we notice 19 U. S. District Attorneys; second, 1 Assistant Treasurer; third, of Custom House clerks, 29 Collectors, 8 Surveyors, 1 Appraiser, and 1 Naval Officer; fifth, 76 Postmasters; making a total of 139. Of all these, we are unable to say many are re-appointments, no such information being here given in the list. We take it for granted, however, that government officers at other places have shared the same fate of the worthy Postmaster of this town, DANIEL DICKSON, Esq., who has been unceremoniously hurled from his duties, to make way for Mr. JAMES G. BERR of Federal politics. The administration has at last made a clean sweep of government officers in this place, and, we presume, at every other place also where it has been possible for a removal to be made. How the Federal administration "proscribes proscription!"

We believe all the government offices at Wilmington are now filled from one family, or connection with the same family. It is, of course, altogether a family affair. Now don't they hate Executive pay "sooner than a guillotine?"

These things will be remembered hereafter.

THE ABOLITIONISTS THINK OF THE ELECTION OF MR. REID.
A correspondent of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, writing from Ohio, discourses in the manner following concerning the election of Mr. Reid in this State. How do our Democratic friends fancy the classifying—David S. Reid! J. R. Giddings!! David Wilmot!!! A regular dinner that.

"It will be seen by the returns of the Gubernatorial election, that the friends of David S. Reid, the man who stood by James M. Rook, J. R. Giddings, Hamilton Hamilton, David Wilmot, and others; in voting for the exclusion of the territory of the Territory of Oregon, voted for it in Governor North Carolina. He is the only Anti-Slavery candidate that has ever been elected in the State, since the election was given to the people.

"The canvass was conducted on the Slavery question; the Whigs denying the expediency of the Wilmot proviso, and the Democrats sustaining D. S. Reid, who has ever been a friend to the proviso!! One would think that the events of the late campaign were too recent to forget the grounds upon which that contest were fought were rather too fresh in the recollection of all, for the Chronicle—even admitting that he could so far forget the obligations of truth and fairness—to venture to endorse such a statement. That he does mean to endorse it, is the legitimate deduction from the course pursued by the Chronicle. To what end is this article published? For what purpose are these extracts made from Northern Abolition papers, sustaining statements that are unfounded and false? What effect must it have abroad? To the extent to which it is believed, it must create the impression, that here in North Carolina, the Democratic party is allied with the free soilers; and that, in the mighty struggle which is now going on for the maintenance of Southern rights, the abolitionist and free soilers may count upon the aid and co-operation of a majority of the people of N. Carolina. Does the Editor of the Chronicle dare thus to libel the people among whom he has found a home, himself a Northern man by birth, feeling and education? If not, why does he publish such articles from Abolition papers, and that without a word of comment? During the last campaign, the charge was preferred by the Chronicle and other whig papers, that Col. REID was friendly to the Wilmot proviso. We supposed then that this charge was made for political effect—a mere trick to secure votes—but did not suppose that any one—even the Editor of the Chronicle, with all his zeal for the institutions of the South—really believed that the charge was true. It would be out of place and unnecessary to go into a defence of Col. R.'s votes upon the Oregon bill. It is sufficient to say that the bill passed by a vote of 136 to 34. The reasons which determined the votes of a large majority of the Representatives from the South—Col. R. among them—are ably set forth in President Polk's message sanctioning the bill. So far from Col. REID being a Wilmot proviso man, it was charged upon him during the campaign, that he was in favor of the Nashville Convention. The Whig party, after having weakened and destroyed the whole moral force of this Southern movement, and having rendered it, as they believed, unpopular in North Carolina, attempted to injure the election of Mr. REID by connecting him with this movement. It is now generally believed, that if the whole South had acted in concert—had presented an undivided front—and every Southern State had been represented in that Convention, that much good would have resulted from it, and the slavery question would, by this time, in all probability, have been settled. At least the South would have occupied a much more advantageous position than she does she now occupies—a position from which she could dictate her own terms. But the Whig party opposed it, and by giving to this movement a party complexion, misrepresenting its objects, which was to save, not dissolve the Union, succeeded in rendering it worse than useless. We are disposed to allow much to the wounded feelings of a party who for years have been largely in the ascendancy in North Carolina, now routed and hopelessly beaten. We are not surprised to find the mortification of defeat venting itself with some degree of bitterness and ill feeling. It is hard, under such circumstances, to preserve a calm equanimity, and to bow with deference to the will of the people. We are prepared to see some exhibition of ill temper, and we can forgive it; but the mortification of defeat promises no excuse for attempting to give currency to miserable, contemptible falsehoods, extracted from Northern abolition papers.

THE LATE STORM.—The storm of last Saturday week, seems to have extended through nearly all the Atlantic States, doing more or less injury as far as we have heard from. In this State, serious damage has been done to the crops. The young corn is nearly all cut off, and the fodder nearly all ruined. On the Roanoke, the destruction has been complete.—Everything having been swept off by the heavy freshet. We made a flying visit some fifty miles in the country a few days since, and found the crops in a most melancholy condition. Every body we conversed with had sustained more or less loss. From the appearance of the crops, it was evident that not more than one-third, at most, of the usual quantity of fodder would be saved; and the grain was considered at least one-half short, if not more. From present appearances, no grain whatever will be exported from this State the next year, but on the other hand, we may expect to import a considerable quantity.

Letter from Europe.

The Steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on Sunday morning last, with dates from Liverpool to the 21st, and from London to the 20th inst. She brings 133 passengers.

JENNY LIND, the distinguished vocalist arrived in her.

The weather in England and Ireland continued good, and the harvests promised abundance. A further decline of 4d per lb. had taken place, in three days, in cotton. Wheat was lower, flour in good demand in London, and prices firm at former quotations. Indian corn quiet and dull.

DEINKRAU and SCHLESWIG.—Accounts from Schleswig Holstein represent that the field operations of both armies have been completely suspended, but the general impression is that this stillness will not be of long duration. Some of the newly recruited Germans are said to be already murmuring at their inactivity, but they are compelled to submit.

We are requested to call attention to the advertisement of Mr. GEORGE BROWN, proprietor of the Union Hotel at San Francisco, California.

FRANCIS TRENKLE.—The Halifax *Republican* of Wednesday last, gives a most painful record of the effects of the late storm. The river rose, from Saturday to Thursday, to an unprecedented height, destroyed the growing crops, almost in to-tall along

[illegible]

...thing of importance transpired in the Senate on Friday, 27th Aug.

The House took up the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill in Committee of the whole, and after rejection of several proposed amendments, and rejection of others, the bill was finally passed by vote of 181 yeas, to 62 nays.

Wednesday, Aug. 28th. In the Senate, Mr. Clay took up the bill to suppress the slave trade in the strict of Columbia, which was made the order of day for Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[We extract this day's House proceedings from a Baltimore Sun, as follows:]

Mr. Stanly, from the select committee appointed inquire what persons holding office under the late administration had contributed money to defeat the election of Gen. Taylor, or had acted as correspondents of newspapers, reported that the committee had summoned Thomas Ritchie before them, and giving put the questions named in the resolution to him, that the said Ritchie declined to answer. They also summoned J. P. Sengstack, who, on being asked who contributed money to defeat Gen'l Taylor's election, declined to answer unless he was permitted to state the names of those who had contributed to the cause. He refused to do so, and the committee voted to report the election of Gen. Taylor. The Committee then adopted a resolution referring the matter to the House for its advice and order thereon.

Mr. Hibbard said he considered the whole matter trivial affair, and said Mr. Ritchie was right in refusing to answer. He moved to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. [?] demanded the yeas and nays, and the motion was lost; yeas 85, nays 108.

Mr. Meade submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the liberty of the press and the freedom of opinion demand that editors of public journals should not be liable to be summoned before committees of Congress to render the names of their correspondents for mere political purposes.

Mr. [?] of Md., insisted upon the right of Congress to compel the editor of the Union to testify, and severely denounced the course of that paper towards himself.

Mr. Stanly then offered a resolution that the Speaker issue a writ to bring Thomas Ritchie before the House for contempt of its authority.

Mr. [?] then obtained the floor, and moved to refer the business on the Speaker's table, which motion prevailed.

The Speaker laid before the House the bill from the Senate to establish a territorial government for Utah, which was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Seward moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill, and was refused—yeas 11, nays 140.

The bill from the Senate entitled "An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment of the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundary, and of all her claims upon the United States," was taken up and read a first time.

Mr. [?] gave a new view to its reference.

Mr. Ingles demanded that the bill be submitted to the test of the 116th rule. The rule was read as follows:

"The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, 'Shall this bill be read a second time?' If the question be rejected by a majority, the bill goes to its second reading without a question."

The Speaker said the question would be on the question of the bill.

Mr. Hilliard (the Speaker having decided that the bill was debatable at this stage,) spoke in favor of the claim of Texas to all the territory she claimed east of the Rio Grande, that the ancient maps of Mexico showed that the State of New Mexico at that time was not entitled to the territory claimed by her.

Mr. [?] was in favor, as a matter of compromise, of Texas the boundary in the bill, and the \$10,000,000.

Mr. McClernand moved the previous question, which was seconded. After some conversational debate as to the condition, and what it would be if the motion failed,

The main question was ordered.

The motion was then taken, shall the bill be rejected? and it was determined in the negative. Nays 8, as follows:

Nays—Messrs. Aretz, A. G. Brown, Burt, J. Cable, Campbell, Clark, Colburn, Cole, Doty, Drake, Featherston, Fitch, Fowler, Freedley, Fuller, Gentry, Gerry, Gilman, Hays, Hendricks, Hunter, Inge, R. W. Johnson, Junt, Preston, Jackson, Matteson, McQueen, Meade, Orr, Powell, Root, Sack, Schuchart, Seddon, Spalding, Wallace, Willmot, Wood.

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made yesterday by Mr. Stanly, from the second committee appointed to examine into political questions, and to report to the late Polk administration on the subject of the Texas annexation. The speaker asked the House to take action on the refusal of Messrs. Ritchie and Sengstack to answer questions put by the committee.

Mr. Fitch defended Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Sengstack most answering, and ridiculed the object of the investigation.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, replied to Mr. Fitch in a very vindictive manner; after which, the Texas bill was committed to the House, briefly, for Mr. Meade raised a question of order, that it was in order as the unfinished business.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Ashmun moved to lay the appeal on the table, and the question was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Burr claimed the floor, to move that the bill be committed to the committee of the whole on the vote of the Union; and insisted that he had a right to Mr. Boyd, who was yesterday recognised to or his amendment.

The Speaker overruled the point, and the appeal, which was taken by Mr. Burr, was laid on the table.

Mr. Boyd then moved the House, briefly, for entering to go into a full discussion of the question, and the reason that it was a beaten path. He had entered his amendments (proposing territorial government for Utah and New Mexico) simply to bring the House to a test of the principle of non-intervention, and now withdrew so much of the amendment.

Mr. Clingman offered an amendment, proposing to make a new territory, to be called Colorado, with a boundary of 36 degrees and the Pacific, etc.

After some debate between Messrs. Ashmun, Thompson, of Miss., McClelland, Root, Brooks, and Brown, of Miss., the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.—SENATE.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Military Academy bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill granting alternate sections of land in Michigan, in aid of the canal around the Falls of St. Ignace, connecting Lakes Michigan and Superior, is taken up and discussed by Messrs. Bright, D. of Miss., Davis of Mass., Underwood, Smith, Gibbs, Cass, and others, when it was ordered to be closed for a third reading.

On motion, it was ordered that when the Senate returns, in adjournment Monday next, the Senate shall enter into executive session, and when doors were opened, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The morning hour was chiefly occupied in the consideration of the report made by Mr. Stanly on Wednesday, from the select committee appointed to ascertain the names of Government officers in this city who were elected, in various ways, against General Taylor during the last Presidential election.

Mr. Schenck contended that the House has the right to call on Mr. Ritchie and Sengstack, and insisted to answer the questions propounded by the select committee.

Mr. Meade opposed the objects for which the committee was appointed, and considered the investigation as a system of espionage, and dangerous to liberty.

Mr. Stanly obtained the floor, when the morning hour expired.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Texas Boundary bill, when

Mr. Clarke opposed it, and gave his reasons for so. Among them, that it proposed to surrender seventy-five thousand square miles of free soil to slavery, and to rob the treasury of \$10,000.

Mr. Meade then moved to amend the bill by striking the Wilmot proviso, which he said, as conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity, spoke of the danger which would result if the irritating questions were not settled, and he appealed to patriots to come to the rescue of the country. If a term dough-face was applied to him in an offensive manner, he would leave the chamber, and in doing so, the heart that conceived and the tongue that uttered the words were cowardly, and beyond the reach of redemption; and he who meant it can wear it in his pocket until he has the courage to resent it. This said in replying to Mr. Root.

Mr. Daniel obtained the floor, and gave way for a motion to adjourn, which prevailed.

SATURDAY, AUG. 31.—SENATE NOT IN SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, it being the subject of the morning hour.

The House resumed the consideration of the report from the select committee relative to the electioneering of Democratic office-holders under the administration of Mr. Polk, and asking the action of the House on Messrs. Ritchie and Sengstack, who refused to answer questions propounded by the committee.

A debate sprang up between Messrs. Stanly, Ingels, Schenck, Carter, Williams, and Casey; after which, a resolution of Mr. Stanly, (requiring the arrest of Messrs. Ritchie and Sengstack, to be brought before the bar of the House for alleged contempt), was adopted—yeas 49, nays 122.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the whole subject was taken up on a table-whip and democratic vote in the affirmative.

The Texas boundary bill was taken up, Mr. Dan had the floor, but was indisposed to proceed.

A motion was made to adjourn, and disagreed to, and then another motion to adjourn followed, and yeas and nays were called, and at 2 o'clock adjournment took place.

MONDAY, SEPT. 2.—SENATE.

The general bounty land bill was the only matter of importance before the Senate to-day.

In the House, the Texas boundary bill was made special order of the day for each day hereafter, 12 o'clock, until the bill shall be finally disposed.

The remainder of the day's session was consumed in making motions of one sort or other, all of which were voted down.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.—SENATE.

The bill to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia, was taken up, discussed, and several amendments adopted.

The order of the day was called up at 12—the Texas bill before the House—when Messrs. Daniel North Carolina, McDowell of Virginia, and Holmes of South Carolina addressed the House. A compliment was again paid to Mr. McDowell.

Mr. Holmes, of Charleston, got the floor, but most of his time was taken up by Mr. Viré, who permitted Mr. McDowell to finish his eloquent and brilliant speech. But one or two members objected to the other side; so that he was cut off, and Mr. Holmes prosecuted his speech.

After he had concluded, Mr. McClelland withdrew his instructions, which carried the Wilmot amendment to the affirmative.

On the previous question. Mr. McLane then proposed to go into Committee of the Whole to discuss the bill, and called for the previous question; but the House adjourned before the question was taken.

Slaveholders going to California.

We notice that an extensive expedition is in course of preparation, to leave Charleston, S. C., in a short time, for California, composed of a large number of southern gentlemen with their slaves, the object of the expedition being to establish a slave colony in California. The inducements to make the venture are of course very great, and we see that the subject has already engaged the serious attention of numerous gentlemen in Georgia, Alabama, and Virginia.

It has been said that the laws of Mississippi rendering it inexpedient to employ slave labor in California, but it is well known that many slaves have already been taken there, notwithstanding the hazard encountered of losing them, and that the owners would have been taken were the laws of Mississippi enforced in the right of emancipating this species of property in that State.

It has also been said that the experiment, over that have labor is a much better investment there than the United States—the labor of a single slave at the mines being worth ten dollars per year. A slave in California is now valued at \$5,000.

The success of this enterprise is rendered the more probable, from the fact that several letters from individuals in California, have been received, in which

We make the following extract from a letter from
 Major WEIGHTMAN, U. S. Senator elect from New
 Mexico, to the editors of the St. Louis Republican :
 PLANTER'S HOUSE, ST. LOUIS,
 Aug. 24, 1850.
 Gentlemen: My attention has, since my arrival
 in this city, been directed to an article in your paper of date
 Aug. 18th, in which it is represented that a num-
 ber of the members of the Legislature of New Mexico
 having protested against certain acts thereof, and
 withdrawn therefrom, thereby leaving it without a
 quorum, the Legislature proceeded to elect members
 to fill the vacancies, &c.
 At the same time that I take pleasure in saying
 that Mr. Rickett, and Mr. McKimney, bears a
 high and honorable character, and is in my opinion,
 perfectly incapable of intentionally making a mistake,
 it must be permitted to deny the above charge
 against the Legislature.
 A factious attempt was made to destroy the quo-
 rum, and six members withdrew, sending a protest
 letter, of an insulting character, to the House of
 Representatives, based upon the pretended ground
 that at St. Montoya, of Santa Anna county, could not
 attend his seat; but as was publicly said by Mr. Jus-
 tice, a Senator from the Southern district, "the
 reason was not that he could not get his seat to-
 day, but because he could not hold it to-morrow."
 Most satisfactory evidence has recently been
 furnished that the contesting candidate was legally elected.
 That the protesting members, their letter, the six
 members were promptly expelled, the two contesting
 members from Santa Fe admitted, and Governor Al-
 ferez notified of the existing vacancies; the election
 of all which was to have been on the 20th of this
 month.
 The number of Representatives being twenty-one
 and the number of Senators being six, the House
 could not defeat the quorum, without being rein-
 forced by the project previously tried of Chief Jus-
 tice Houghton, the supposed author of the protest,
 and the recently defeated candidate for the Senate.
 One of the members of the House of Representa-
 tives was thrown in prison by warrant of Judge
 Houghton, charged with being an accomplice in a
 disorder committed nearly four years ago, and horses
 were prepared to carry him off to another county.
 There have been brought before the two justices of
 the peace by writ of *habeas corpus*, the prosecuting
 attorney, a gentleman of the same political party
 as Judge, positively refused to prosecute, and has
 so stated that he considered he would proceed
 paritizan.
 Major. Weightman has also forwarded a letter to
 the President of the United States, by telegraph, in
 which he protests against the policy pursued by Col.
 Monroe toward the recently formed State Govern-
 ment of New Mexico.
 For the Journal.
 To the Magistrates of New Hanover County.
 In a late publication I have alluded to the subject
 of selling the Poor House of the County, and sugges-
 ted the propriety of purchasing a farm in the country.
 It will be recollected that, nearly three years ago,
 the Wardens resolved unanimously to recommend
 to the consideration of the Court, and Mr. DAVID
 LUTLTON, County Solicitor, communicated this resolu-
 tion to the Court. Upon this the Court appointed a
 committee to examine the subject, gather statistics,
 and report upon its feasibility. This committee have
 yet made a final report, and as, in all probability,
 the subject will again be brought before you at
 next majority term, I have thought it necessary
 to give you the result of my own examination and
 suggestion thereon. In doing this, I deem it neces-
 sary to say that I feel no other interest in the mat-
 ter than becomes every citizen who sympathizes with
 the unfortunate class of the community, and is yearn-
 ing to see the tax-gatherer to raise money for
 their support. All I desire is to obtain some plan
 to all provide for the comfortable maintenance of
 the Poor, and, at the same time, lessen our tax. If
 an object can be obtained by a different arrange-
 ment from the present, so much the better for all.
 If on any inquiry is, then, how can this be obtained?
 From my knowledge on the subject, I believe the
 furnishing of the Poor House in Wilmington consti-
 tutes the greatest item of expense. When I became
 Warden, the House contained about fifteen inmates,
 or furnishing these with victuals alone, for three
 months, under contract of the preceding Wardens,
 I paid a bill of \$600, though, in justice, I must say
 at prices at that time were very high. Besides
 this was their clothing to be paid for; \$150 to
 the Matron to superintend; \$50 to a Physician, &c.
 Now, I believe if these persons were located upon a
 farm in the country, (and the sale of that house
 would by one,) that they might have been so man-
 aged as to have made a sufficiency of *etables* for their
 use, and, thus, in a great measure, reduced the
 expense. We pay the Matron \$150 a year; suppose
 it is sum paid to a man, his labor alone, on a farm,
 would be some inmates as well able to work as any hands
 in the County. There are some young men, half
 idiots, it is true, upon whom the Matron has placed
 night-jackets, to prevent them from breaking out the
 windows, tearing off the plastering, &c., who, if right-
 ly managed and directed, could use to advantage an
 axe or hoe. In addition, there are a number of oth-
 er able to do light work, such as gardening, &c.
 Look at the expense of furnishing that House with
 good alone, which would be entirely remedied on a
 farm. Let the Court determine to sell it, appoint a
 committee to receive and apply to buy, and let the lat-
 ter committee receive applications for the services of
 the superintendent, regulate his duties and price, &c.,
 and let the Wardens attend to its general manage-
 ment and report annually to the Court, and receive
 pay for their services, &c., and I think we can safe-
 ly calculate to reduce the expense at least one-half.
 When the out-door relief could, in a great measure,
 be stopped.
 Now, I have one insurmountable objection to keep-
 ing it in Wilmington. The House has now nearly
 twenty-five inmates. The most of these have been
 brought to this lowly condition from the too free use
 of ardent spirits. They carry with them a thirsting
 appetite for the fiery liquid, and all facilities are
 afforded for its gratification. Go there at a
 late hour at night, and you will find it a drunken
 throng. Yes, women drunk, and in their passions
 wearing vengeance against each other. But, you
 may ask, where is the Matron? My answer is, she
 is no control over the *personal liberty* of the in-
 mates; and if she had, she could not watch, every
 night, every door and window about the House. Why
 not discharge them from the House, you again may
 ask? In answer, the Wardens are sworn to see no
 inmate perish, which certainly would be the result
 if turned out.
 These are some of my reasons for wishing its re-
 moval from Wilmington, which I have thought it ad-
 visable to communicate to you. Should any other
 arrangement you might make attain the desired end,
 I will cheerfully acquiesce.
 Yours respectfully, T. H. WILLIAMS.
 LONG CREEK, SEPT. 4th, 1850.
 SCULPTURED Bust of ANDREW JACKSON.—We
 looked in at the Chesapeake Bank the other day to
 examine a bust of Gen. Andrew Jackson, produced
 by a young man, named an apprentice to the Messrs.
 Laughman, recently Rinehart. It was executed
 by

tribution. This book will suit the ladies.
—Legation: A very nice Woman; by Mrs. Stone.
—City, by Lippard, 2d part.
—Savals, or The Test of Love.
—The Sermon, by Dow, Jr.
—Angelo, or Jeany Lind Sempster, 2d part.
—We know how we know now
—Words of Counsel for Overcoming the
World, and Other Poems, by Philip J. Bailey,
no. 8 and Fine-cut, by Henry W. Longfellow.
—Statement of School Books, Stationery, &c. For
L. H. PIERCE.
—Saved.—A lot of Extra Paper, (new Wheel,) in
lib. Bags. For sale low by
Savage & MEARES.
—Trusted Sage, (Stewart's) Just received and
Savage & MEARES.
—Farm and Sheeting.—Just received and for
Savage & MEARES.
—A pleasant Office (on stairs) in the building
by us.
1860.
Savage & MEARES.

